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THURSDAY, JANUARY 13.

What's the matter with Hanna? He's all right.

It is Senator Hanna for the next eight years and don't you forget it.

The Bushnell-Kurtz-McKisson-McLean combine in Ohio feels mighty cheap, but then the combine should have known better.

The Bushnell-Kurtz-McKisson gang of traitors have their labors for their pains and Senator Hanna can well afford to laugh at the gang.

Yes indeed, the NEW MEXICAN is arousing public sentiment against the artful tax dodger and will arouse it some more, never fear.

Mr. Wm. Jennings Bryan is bidding for the support of the Pops and the Silver Republicans. The Democrats, he thinks, he carries safely in his trousers pocket.

"ADVANCE, New Mexico," is a very good motto, but how can it be done when a lot of New Mexico's own citizens are abusing it and fighting its advancement.

The people of New Mexico are being bounced out of many thousands of dollars of taxes annually. The NEW MEXICAN proposes to put a stop to this state of affairs if possible and this paper thinks it is possible.

In some of the counties in the territory but 25 per centum of the taxes levied is collected. What a change there would be, if friends and countrymen, were a collector or two removed for dereliction of duty in the collection of taxes.

Judge McEly will be confirmed as soon as his name is reached by the senate judiciary committee. This is official and can be relied upon. Therefore traders and professional affidavit men need not hope that anything else will happen.

The Transvaal republic in South Africa is desirous of arbitrating her differences with John Bull, but the Salisbury administration has given a decided "no" for an answer. Great Britain does not propose to arbitrate with the little fellows. It bulldozes them.

The country at large ought to feel very grateful indeed these days, for it is reported, that ex-President Cleveland killed 29 ducks in one day last week. Now if the country only knew how much whisky he punished during the same time, it would be still better.

The McLean-Bushnell "bar" bled freely during the recent senatorial campaign in Ohio, but to no good purpose. But men learn as they grow older, and both McLean and Bushnell know a little more now than they did two days ago and will not in the future place as much reliance on Mr. Kurtz as they have none.

Of the taxes for 1896 in Taos county there were collected during the year 1897 only 48 per cent, of which the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company paid 23 per cent. That sort of a showing ought to remove the collector of Taos county from office, for it seems clear upon the face of the returns, that he has not endeavored to any great extent to comply with the revenue laws of the territory.

The stocks of some merchants are assessed at ridiculously low rates not only in this city, but also in many other sections of the territory. This practice should cease, and that at once. Assessors, county boards and collectors can make this deplorable state of affairs to cease if they will carry out the provisions of the law strictly, promptly and impartially.

The big department stores of Denver, in boycotting the newspapers of that city, may imagine they are doing a very smart thing and saving money in the bargain, but the fact is they have undertaken a bigger contract than can be carried out. By the time the papers finish showing up the business methods of department stores the public will wonder why any one was ever fool enough to patronize them.

The board of Transmississippi exhibition managers of Colorado is having a hard time to arouse the people of the Centennial state toward sending an exhibit to Omaha. Even the board itself cannot get a quorum. Just about the situation in New Mexico. But the view taken of the matter by the people of Colorado and New Mexico is wrong. Proper exhibits of the resources of both commonwealths should be had at Omaha and both will derive benefit therefrom.

The Denver free silver papers threaten to commit suicide, because Marcus A. Hanna was elected to the United States senate from Ohio for the short and long terms, being for eight years. But these may be taken with a grain of allowance and it is not believed that the papers mentioned will carry out their dire, fearful, fearsome, dark, cold, awful, distressing and shocking threats.

DELEGATE FERGUSON, having ascertained that he will not be recognized to move the passage of the bill for an enabling act, introduced by him in the house of representatives, has concluded to introduce a bill, granting to the territory a large amount of public lands for the support of its territorial educational institutions and its public schools. The idea in question is excellent and was first advanced about two years ago by Hon. E. S. Stover, of Albuquerque. Governor Otero, during his recent visit to Washington, has done a good deal of preliminary and primary work for such a measure and it is believed, that such a bill can be enacted into law during the present session, if the people of the territory will give the proper support and help to the measure.

The emigration from Germany to the United States is still large and many of its best people are leaving the fatherland to settle elsewhere. Of course, there are many causes for this, and one cause, and probably not the least, is the stringency of the laws concerning lese majeste and the severity with which they are enforced, for Emperor William is a great stickler for dignity and the like and never forgets, that he believes that he is emperor of Germany by the grace of God and through hereditary right and power. Since he ascended the throne, in 1889, up to 1895, 9,965 sentences were imposed for lese majeste, and from 1895 to 1898 Germans suffered in the aggregate 1,339 years imprisonment for their crimes in the way of unrestrained talking about the emperor. Probably 7,000 counts of this character make up the roll, and they range, male and female, from children of 14 to old men and women. Between 1890 and 1895 seven children under 15 years of age were imprisoned for lese majeste, 48 between 15 and 18 years, and 183 between 18 and 21.

LORD CHARLES BERKEFORD, who ought to know, in a recent speech before the New Vagabonds club in London, thusly depicts modern aristocratic British society: "Money was now becoming everything among us. Money would buy access to what was known as the very best society; and let anybody come to England with enough money, no matter whether it had been gained honorably or disgracefully, there was no door which he could not hope to enter. In old days it was not so, but money was destroying our old pride and our old chivalry. When a man in the 'best society' committed a dishonorable act—indeed a crime—that society banded itself together to screen him, instead of hanging him to a tree and casting his body into a ditch." Jove, it seems under these conditions a rich American girl can buy almost any sort of a titled husband.

#### Reservoirs the Remedy.

Mr. L. A. Barnes, of El Paso, has a long and well written article favoring the proposed international dam to be built near his city, in the January number of the Irrigation Age. Mr. Barnes makes out a strong case, from his standpoint, but his conclusions are drawn from erroneous ideas of property and water rights.

In the first place, Mr. Barnes says: "That the old established law of water rights says that the first in use is the first in right," and predicating his conclusions upon that statement he assumes that the people south of the Rio Grande, having settled upon the land in an early day, are entitled to all the water which flows down that stream. But the question is, what about the rights of those who settled upon lands along the river in New Mexico at a later date?

The water passed along the lands thus occupied, and all that was necessary to convert a desert into a paradise, was a ditch heading in the stream. What power is there that can deny the use of that which is furnished by nature? Of the rights of the people of New Mexico and Colorado to the use of water which flows through the country there can be no question, and if the inhabitants below suffer in consequence, it is their misfortune. True, it appears on the face of the proposition, to be an injustice, but the priority of right must be acknowledged and submitted to.

It was the assumption of "the first in use is the first in right," that caused the suspension of work on the Elephant Butte dam, and has hindered the carrying out of a number of improvement plans, which were ready and ripe for consummation. A more unjust and outrageous assumption was never foisted upon the courts of the country for the purpose of aiding and furthering what is commonly reported to be a private land boom scheme.

In the second place, Mr. Barnes takes the position that the irrigation ditches and canals in New Mexico and Colorado are the cause of a dry river bed below El Paso during the greater part of the year. In this he is to some extent and part correct, and at the same time exposes the absurdity of the opposition of El Paso people to reservoirs in New Mexico. The irrigation ditches in this territory, as now managed, are dependent upon the amount of water that flows through the Rio Grande during the dry seasons of the year, while in the flood times enough water runs to the sea to furnish all the lands contiguous to the stream for every purpose of irrigation. If reservoirs were built at intervals along the river the flood waters would

be conserved, and the usual annual flow maintained. The remedy for the scarcity of water in the Rio Grande during the irrigation season is reservoirs, and the sooner the promoters of dam schemes recognize this fact, the sooner will all complaints from the Republic of Mexico cease, and the sooner will the arid lands in the Rio Grande valley be turned to the purpose for which they were intended when the great southwest rose above the waters in prehistoric ages.

#### A COLD REALITY.

He stood and gazed with wondering eye.  
A fabled world it seemed.  
Where hill and plain and sea and sky  
In radiant splendor beamed.  
The mountains flashed their yellow rays,  
The rivers glittering rolled,  
Before him stretched Alaska's ways,  
And all was shining gold.  
The golden sun the rippling rills  
That drained the glistening sod.  
The golden light o'er the hills  
Where blossomed the goldenrod.  
Each man and maid had golden hair,  
Each horse a golden lead,  
And golden sunshine filled the air,  
And gold dust heaped the road.  
He gazed upon the treasures vast,  
Then delved and dug in gloom,  
And ere one fleeting hour had passed  
A millionaire was he.  
But while he strove a change had come.  
The breezes blew frozen and cold,  
His limbs grew stiff, his fingers numb—  
Ye gods, 'twas piercing cold!  
His form was ice, he fought for life,  
When, lo, he heard a shout.  
"Wake up, you donkey," shrieked his wife.  
"The furnace fire is out!"  
Brought back to earth, he sadly rose.  
A millionaire no more.  
And coal dust filled his eyes and nose  
As gold dust had before.  
—Joe Lincoln in L. A. W. Bulletin.

#### An Easy Mark.



"Let's soak the dude."  
"He'll lick us."  
"Naw, he won't. He's stuck on me sister."  
—New York Journal.

#### Hard Hit.

"And so"—  
Ulysses eyed him sardonically.  
"—you have been defying the lightning again?"  
Ajax groaned and reached out for the bronze seltzer.  
"Yes!"  
He sighed sadly.  
"—but this time I monkeyed with the Jersey variety, and in five minutes I did not know what had struck me."  
An Ethiopian slave entered just at that moment with some cracked egg, and Ulysses kindly forebore to question the sufferer any further.—San Francisco Examiner.

#### Waste of Energy.

"It will not be long," remarked the amiable old gentleman, "before corporal punishment is wholly obsolete."  
"Yes," remarked the man with severe lines in his face, "when you observe what boys of all ages will stand without flinching in a football game, it really doesn't seem worth while."  
—Washington Star.

#### Papa's Usual Reply.

"And what did papa say?"  
"Well, I asked him for you, and he said, 'Call around in about a month, and I'll try to have her ready.' Now what in Klondike did he mean by that?"  
"Don't you know? Why, papa made his fortune in a bicycle repair shop."  
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### Mr. Asbury Peppers.

"At eve," read the poetic boarder, who will inflict his compositions on the rest of the victims of homelessness—"at eve the cows came lowing home."  
"Are you sure," asked Asbury Peppers, "that they were not heaving home?"  
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### High Art on the High Seas.

"It was a rather expensive ocean trip that Splasher took."  
"What happened?"  
"A frightful storm came up, and the captain threw Splasher's oil paintings overboard to calm the waves."  
—Chicago Record.

#### In Philadelphia.

First Citizen of Philadelphia—He's a poor man again.  
Second Citizen of Philadelphia—Do you mean to say that he has walked through everything his father left him?  
—Detroit Journal.

#### Silenced by Fate.

"Does your husband ever speak of the food his mother used to cook?"  
"No, never. You see, his father died of acute gastritis."  
—Brooklyn Life.

#### Certainly Not.

He—Do you think kissing is wrong?  
She—Not if one is kissed right.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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#### HOUSE GOWNS.

##### The Late Creations of Paris Modistes.

Frank colors are now universally worn for all occasions, but in the matter of house gowns there is no limit to the audacity of coloring, middle aged and elderly women as well as young ones clothing themselves in light or brilliant tints. White is particularly favored for indoor toilets and composes some very charming costumes.

Plain and broche silks, velvet, mouseline de solo, embroidered woolsen fabrics and crepe de chine are all used for house gowns, but in bright or pale tones. Straw, rose, pale green and mauve are favorite colors, as are also bright reds and blues.

Sky blue and moss green form a fashionable combination much more pleasing to the eye than the partnership of blue and mauve which is occasionally seen.

A white velvet gown, trimmed with pearl passementerie and white ostrich plumes, is one of the latest creations of a



#### GIRL'S COSTUME.

Parisian modiste, and few more perishable examples of attire could be devised. White is exceedingly fashionable, and white as traskan or plush composes blouse models for the house, the trimming being white fur. The belt for such a blouse is of white kid embroidered with metal or jewel effects, and the accompanying skirt may perfectly well be of some color.

Wrappers are now made very elaborately. They are, of course, loose in form, and the preferred fabrics are soft wools and silks. If the material is thin, it may be lined with wadded silk. Ribbon and lace are used as trimming.

The picture shows a costume for a little girl of 10 years. It is of two toned green wool goods, and the skirt opens in front over a full tablier of emerald green velvet, framed in narrow plaitings of pale green silk. The wool bodice has a plastron of emerald velvet, and is trimmed with silk plaiting also. The sleeves are of green velvet, the belt of pale green satin.

#### THE MODE.

##### How to Remodel an Old Skirt—The New Trimming.

A pretty way to make a new skirt or to remodel an old one is to cut it in deep, square tabs or scallops around the foot, placing under these tabs a full plaiting or flounce of silk. The tabs may be edged with passementerie or narrow velvet or even fur.

The flat bands of trimming so much worn this season are extremely useful in concealing seams and masking defects of



#### COSSAGE.

various kinds. This trimming is easy to apply, and is therefore a boon to the home dressmaker.

When a bodice has become too tight, it may be opened in front over a plastron of velvet, silk or guipure, the plastron being framed by cordings of lace, plaitings or revers of a different material. Sleeve caps and a short basque of goods matching the revers give unity to the bodice and prevent it from looking "tired over." Another way of enlarging a corset is to cut away a large part of the front, replacing it by a blouse front of silk. The old front may be cut in a bolero form, the whole bodice trimmed with braid and a belt made to match.

Boleros, corselets, brochettes and crosswise bands of trimming are all fashionable and serve to rejuvenate old corsets very satisfactorily. Sleeve caps of various kinds are much seen, and another mode of sleeve decoration consists in cutting a lengthwise slash in the upper part, allowing it to open over a puff of silk or velvet.

The cut illustrates a bodice of beige velvet embroidered with golden brown. It has a square guipure of plaited golden brown silk and a short, plaited basque of the same material. The sleeves, of plaited silk, are decorated with bands of beige velvet fastened by small gold buttons.

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J. B. BRADY, Secretary.

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Santa Fe Commandery No. 1. K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.  
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J. L. ZIMMERMAN, Scribe.

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HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

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